McKnew's.

"Strictly reliable qualities."

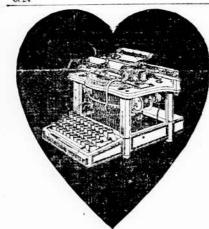
The News in "Glovedom"

LL the new fall and winter styles in Ladies' Gloves are new ready and are selling as rapidly as the new Sults and Coats. As the oldest estab-lished Glove house in the city. atrol some of the leading makes vely in Washington-among which ementioned the famous Centemer! of which we carry a complete line, both Dress and Gloves, Reynier Kids and Suedes in all the new

hades. Ladies' 2-clasp Pique Gloves at \$1.25, 1.50 and \$2.25. \$1.50 and \$2.25.
Ladies Button and Clasp Suedes at \$1,
\$1.50 and \$1.75.
Ladies' Mocha Gloves, in grays, tans
and modes, at \$1 and \$1.25.
Ladies' 1-button English Walking
Gloves, in white, tan and gray, at \$1.50.

\$2 Gloves, 92c. A limited lot of Ladies'
 Fine \$2 S button Meusquetaire
 Speeds Cloves to close.

Wm.H.McKnew,933Pa.av.



Remington Win the Heart

of every operator by their Light Touch, Easy Action, Great Speed and Absolute Reliability under every condition WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT

Sth and F Streets N. W. sel9,oc6,24

The Georgetown

Office

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

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Telegrams to all the world.

Money orders by telegraph.

Messengers furnished, ec13-42d

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Years of study and manipulation of instruments has enabled Mr. W. G. Kinsman, our Refractionist, to successfully fit the most complicated Though only here from New York he has already achieved a reputation in fitting where many have failed.

Special Opening Price. Reg. \$3.00 Gold F. for \$1.25.

OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th St. N. W.

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Have Your Child's Eyes Examined

FREE

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED. REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS AT THE

Lowest Prices.

U. Grant Anderson, OPTICIAN, 1204 K St. N. W

COAL IS SCARCE

ALIS

still going up, but the price of gas is fixed. Now is the time to buy a Gas.

Stove, Range, Radiator, Gas Log or one of the many other of our Gas Heating or Gas. Cooking appliances. A turn of the valve gives you all the fuel you need in an instant, and considering their comfort, convenience and economy they are unequaled.

Gas Appliance Exchange, 1424 New York Avenue. 0020-281

Great Reduction in Hair Goods. Switches \$2.50—formerly \$5.00 Switches \$6.00—formerly \$10.50 Gray Switches \$3.00—formerly \$5.00 Gray Switches \$4.50—formerly \$5.00 irdressing, Shampooing, etc. Hair dyeing and

Imperial Hair Regenerator for re-

storing gray hair.

Natural color, \$1.25 S. HELLER'S, fe2-20d 720 SEVENTH ST. N.W

BURCHELL'S "SPRING LEAF" TEA. Beautiful amber hue. Free from dust. Clear as crystal. Delicious in flavor. Preferred by many connoisseurs to higher cost teas. N. W. BURCHELL,

1325 F ST.

ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Rev. Horace Bumstead's Address to American Missionary Association.

THE NEED OF BETTER TEACHERS

Great Opportunities for Well-Educated Men in South.

HIGHER IDEALS WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. October 24 - The second day's session of the American missionary Association's fifty-fourth annual meeting opened in the Court Square Theater with a devotional meeting led by the Rev. Dr. Elijah Horr of Medford, Mass. In the business session which followed Rev. DeWitt S. Clark of Salem, Mass., chairman of the special committee appointed for the purpose, offered a report on the readjustment of all the Congregational Missionary Societies in their relations to each other. The report was ordered printed, and will be considered tomorrow.

Rev. Edwin H. Byington of Massachusetts presented a report and address on Chinese missions. Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., of New York spoke on "The Chinese in America and the Regeneration of China." Rev. C. A. Vincent of Illinois presented a report and address on Indian missions, and was followed by Rev. A. C. Garner of the District of Columbia, who presented "A Negro's Plea for the Negro."

President Horace Bumstead of Georgia spoke on "The Higher Education of the Negro."

Dr. Bumstend's Address.

"The Fractical Value of the Higher Education of the Negro" was the theme considered by Rev. Horace Bumstead, D.D. president of Atlanta University, Ga. He said, in part:

In the education of the American negro there are certain ends which all good peo-ple agree in desiring. The appalling illiter-acy of the masses must be reduced. The ple agree in desiring. The appailing inter-acy of the masses must be reduced. The criminal tendencies of the lower classes must be checked. The productive capacity of the wage-earners must be increazed. The domestic life of the race must be im-proved. Their citizenship must be safe-guarded and ennobled. The development of personal character must be stimulated-this last the most important of all. The problem is too manifold, too complex, too intricate to admit of solution by a single The American negro is in condition to re-

ceive, in due proportion, a much greater variety of education than many people have supposed. The 4,000,000 set free by the civil war have grown probably to 9,000,000. or nearly as many as the entire population of the United States in 1820. The more hopeful classes may still be small relatively to the whole mass of the negroes, but they are too large absolutely, and they are potentially too important a factor in the solution of the great problem to be safely ignored.

For the individual negro who so far rises above the common mass of his race as to be fitted to receive it the higher education has the receive it magical value. There is a pre-eminently practical value. There is a pre-eminently practical value. There is a practical advantage in the mere offering of such an educational opportunity to the individual negro of exceptional ability. A very practical service which a college education renders to the individual negro is to teach him to think. The power of rational thought is one which the past history of the race has not tended to cultivate. It is the lack of this power which constitutes one of the chief elements of weakness in the negro of today. It is not too early for the negro of today. It is not too early for the negro to learn that some of the oppor-tunity and responsibility for the brain work of the world belongs to him, and that in proportion as he is able to embrace it and us it well will his race achive a symmetrical development of its powers, more nearly approaching that of other races, and so gain more and more the respect of their fellow men.

many a negro which he fails to utilize simply from lack of incentive. He is too easily content with his low estate, and has too little ambition to improve it. There is probably not a negro in the south who does not have the means, the skill and the time. not have the means, the skill and the time, which constitute opportunity, for making his condition less wretched than it is if he wanted to; but the trouble is he does not want to, and never will want to until sufficient incentives are set before him. The plain living and high thinking of our homespun ancestors in New England and Virginia is a worthy object of aspiration to set before the American negro of today.

of supporting an additional number of overhead wires, and on the last mentioned don the same side of the street a large pole, which he is informed is to be connected by overhead wires across 2d street with the new pole above mentioned, where, he overhead wires across 32d street with the table. before the American negro of today.

Inefficiency of Negro Teachers. In every community of negroes it ought to be possible for the common people, occasionally at least, to look into the face of a college-bred man or woman of their own race and catch something of inspiration from his high attainment. The south has separate schools for the two races, and custom requires that the teachers of these schools shall be of the same race as the pupils attending them. The 30,000 negro public schools, on which the southern states

are spending six and a half million dollars annually and have spent over a hundred millions since 1870, are greatly weakened and the vast sum of money spent on them largely wasted because of the inefficiency of the negro teachers. One graduate of Atlanta University has trained 200 teachers, who, in turn, are instructing 10,000 children. These college graduates are also prominent in organizing and maintaining state associations of negro teachers and in con-ducting, under the direction of state su-perintendents of education, the summer teachers' institutes which are fostered by appropriations from the Peabody fund. In one case a negro graduate has served for eleven years as a member of the city board of education by appointment of the mayor

and aldermen in a large southern city.

The religious work of the race presents another most important field of activity for the college-bred negro. While the character of the negro ministry is gradually improving through the acquisition of better educated men to their ranks, the supply of such men is far inadequate to the need. As physicians, too, college-bred negroes find an important field of usefulness. In and an important neid of useruiness. In much of this work they can accomplish far more than white physicians working among their race could do. The opportunity for the college-bred negro in the legal profession is not so large nor the call so urgent as in the occupations already considered. Some editors, too, must be supplied by the negro colleges, and these in co-operation with the lawyers and ministers will be more and more needed as the race progresses to foster a wholesome public opinion among the negroes, to elevate the character of their citizenship and harmonize their relations with the white race.

Opportunities for Educated Men. In every considerable community the ne-

gro teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, editors and others occupying prominent positions have it in their power by united action to promote efforts for reform in such matters as temperance, purity, the improvement of home life, the training of children, the provision of wholesome amusements, the organizing of reading clubs, debating societies and lecture courses, and in general to ministering to the higher life of their people as to help them to stem the tide of animalism and materialism that is

tide of animalism and materialism that is ever threatening to sweep them away.

Since 1826 2.414 negroes have been graduated from college, most of them since 1870, and for the last six years to an average number of about 130 a year. Returns received from some 600 show an individual holding of real estate of an average assessed value of nearly \$2.500.

Returns from more than half of all these graduates show that 55 per cent were teachers, 19 per cent, ministers, 6 per cent doctors and 3 per cent lawyers, or 83 per cent engaged in teaching and the professions. Ninety per cent of those graduated in southern colleges remain and work in in southern colleges remain and work in the south, while fully 50 per cent of those graduated in the north go south and labor

where the masses of their people live. The following reports and addresses were nade at the afternoon session made at the afternoon session;
"Missionary Message from the Mountains," Rev. H. L. Hoyt, Tennessee.
"Missionary Message from Porto Rico,"
Rev. John Edwards, Porto Rico.
"Missionary Message from the Negroes,"
J. R. Savage, Alabama.
"Three-fold Education of the Negro,"
President Truman J. Backus, New York.
"Scarptorial Paper", Searchard F.

"Secretarial Paper," Secretary A. F.



Modes Patterns. All here now—and here exclusively in washington—full line. You've only to put blem to the test of use to appreciate their practicability and perfection.

All 10c. Each.

Call at Pattern Department for November ashion Sheet - FREE! Boys' Russian Blouse Suits.



Because a novelty you think them costly? Don't. They're not. Style exercises no governorshipover our prices. Quality alone regulates them, Here's a lot Russian Blouse Suits

to illustrate:

But some mothers don't like the Russian. Here's a special for them: Blue, Brown and Gray Mixed All-wool Cheviot Double breasted and Novelty Suits, the latter are exclusive style; sizes 3 to 16 years, and what others call \$3.50 \$2.45 yalue.

Let the boy have a Suit with a vest, if he likes it-why not? Helps to manliness-and doesn't tax the purse extra.

Gray and Brown Short Pants Suits, with double-breasted vest and mannishly cut sack coat; all sizes 10 to 16 pears, \$5 is its parallel elsewhere.

Jewelry Novelties.

"The pole last mentioned," says Mr.

O connor, "Is unsignty, a disrigurement to the front of said premises, an obstruction upon the sidewalk, and is open to all the objections which dictated the policy of Congress in passing the laws now in force, and inasmuch as the company has for years

been able to maintain the existing wires

been able to maintain the existing whres without such a pole, there appears no good reason to tolerate these acts.

"In this connection I beg to call your attention to the law of 1888 (2d Ed. Supp. R. S., p. 557), and to the act of 1895 extending this law to Georgetown (28 Stats., 650). The maintenance of the pole and the overhead wires appear not only to be a nulsance, but in violation of the statutes, I design to profess against the same and to

desire to protest against the same and to inquire whether the acts complained of are under any permit from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. If not, I re-

spectfully request that the proper action be instituted to abate the nuisance." It is understood that the complaint will be referred by the Commissioners to the

District electrical engineer for investigation

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Thirty-Four Thousand Claims Have

Been Filed.

There have been many inquiries at the

pension office lately in regard to claims

filed for pensions by soldiers of the Span-

"There have been filed 34,000 claims on

account of the Spanish-American war up to

Monday morning, October 22," said Commis-

"Calls have been made for evidence in

33,424 of these claims. Medical examina-

tions have been ordered by this bureau in

number of claims filed and the number of medical examinations ordered practically

represents the number of widows' and de-

pendents' claims; 4,237 of these claims have

"When the division was organized hav-ing charge of these claims, all claims of widows and claims for gunshot wounds and severe disabilities of soldiers were given the

right of way, practically making them spe

cial, and they were promptly adjudicated. Twenty-five clerks were assigned to this work, and, like other divisions of the bu-

reau, the work is now practically current All classes of claims are treated alike, as

provided by law and the established prac-

Commissioner Evans added that some of

these claims had been delayed by the diffi-culty in obtaining necessary official records at the War Department.

The Turrets on the Kentucky.

The Navy Department has received telegram from Captain Chester detailing the

results of the attempt made to adjust the

turret guns of the battle ship Kentucky, in

"Kentucky returned from successful test of one gun; fired three charges. Will ad-just other mounts; be ready for sea Thurs-

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander F. W. Coffin has

been ordered to the Newport torpedo sta-

Lieut. W. G. Hannum has been placed on

Lieuts. O. P. Jackson and T. S. Wilson,

from the Massachusetts to the Indiana.
Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, from the Indiana to duty in the office of naval intelligence.
Ensign D. M. Garrison, from the Indiana to the Massachusetts for line duty.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
ive Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a co
No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

tion for a course of instruction.

28 324 claims. The difference between the

sh-American war.

sioner Evans today.

been adjudicated already.

which he says:

the retired list.

"is unsightly, a disfigurement to

and more than you need to tomorrow.



The Ribbon Sale.

Not our first-but the most important that has ever been held

Every store has a Ribbon Sale about once in so often. A sort of clearing out of unpopular shades and widths that are outlawed. Then you get value-but you sink color and effect preference to

THIS ISN'T THAT KIND OF A SALE. The Ribbon manufacturers have had a quiet season. Hopes

haven't been realized and capital turned into stock lies idle. They are very ready to unload-even at a big sacrifice. Our buyer took note of this condition-and improved it-through the makers of the best Ribbons-with the result that for our Special Sale they have made the largest shipments that have ever been sent into Washington. Thousands of yards—and every yard a desirable shade—many novelties—many staples—all widths

-and all Ribbons that are in demand. It's a complete stock in size and variety-but at half and less of the regular prices that prevail everywhere—here included—under ordinary conditions,

It fills the counters in front of the Ribbon Department—and fills the aisle tables all around it. And yet the entire purchase we have divided into but seven big assortments.

In the 1st Assortment-

Double-faced Satin and Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, in three different widths and every leading shade. Ribbon that's close-sold at 15c. a yard — with choice 9C. yd.

In the 2d Assortment-

In the 3d Assortment—

Velvet Ribbons, the Ribbons, 1½ inches wide, and you know what they usually sell for. In the sale at.... 13c. a

In the 4th Assortment— Best qualities Satin Gros Grain Ribbons; there are duplicates in

every thoroughly stocked Ribbon Department at 23c. and 28c. Choice 16c. a

In the 5th Assortment— Fine Quality Velvet Ribbons, 3 inches wide and satin back, Staple,

standard grade that for the first time are offer- 21c. a

This won't be a "perpetual" sale. It's important enough to demand attention-and get it-and will be quickly over. It would lack in the virtue of desirable choice if it dragged along to a tedious end. We never bring into the store under the mantle of n low price anything that isn't attractive—and readily salable. Every yard of these Ribbons is both,

Double-faced Satin Ribbens, 7 and 8 inches wide; All-silk Taffeta Ribbons, 7

In the 6th Assortment—

inches wide; full variety of shades, includ ing the pastels. Worth from 50c. to 90c. a 31c. a yard. Choice.....

In the 7th Assortment—

Double-faced Satin, Satin Taffeta and Satin Gros Grain Ribbons, 5 to 7 inches missing. These Ribbons $37c._{yd}^{a}$.

The Saks Mochas, which are real Mochas, in Gray, Tan and Black.... The Saks English Cape Walking Gloves, in street shades and mannish finish

Extra! Muslin Underwear. 75 dozen pieces-constituting a manufacturer's sample line. This particular maker's specialty is the best Muslin Underwear that can be made to retail for \$1 a

garment. So it is all \$1 grade-but a better grade than is buyable except of this one making. His samples include both Muslin and Cambric Skirts, Gowns, Drawers, Chemises and Corset Covers—cut right, made carefully—and trimmed more elaborately and in better taste than Underwear costing half as much again. We put them out on the counter tomorrow for first choice at

65c. a Garment.

Nickel-plated Nut Picks, set of 6-10c. Nickel-plated Nut Ficks, set of 6-10c. Nut Crackers-10c. Silver-plated Napkin Rings-10c. Silver-plated Salt and Pepper Shakers-10c. Gold-plated Baby Pins, 2 to the set; worth 25c., for 10c. Plain and Gilt Hair Brooches; worth 25c., for 10c. Hat Pins, hundred or more designs; worth 25c., for 10c. Stick Pins, gold plated; worth 25c., for 10c. New designs in Fancy Brooches; worth 25c., for 10c. Salt and Pepper Sets, with sterling silver tops; 3 pieces

Choice of 19c. and 25c. Values.

-10c. Cologne Sets, with sterling silver to Cologne Bottles-16c.
Black Manicure Novelties; worth 25c.-10c. Friendship Rings, set with birth stones-10c. Shell Hair Pins-16c.

OVER SIXTEEN MILLION PUPILS. School Statistics for the Fiscal Year

Beard, New York.
"Church Work in the South," report and address, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, New York.
"Ethical and Spiritual Value of Our Churches to the Negro," Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Massachusetts. The annual report of the United States commissioner of education for the fiscal year ended June 30 last gives the figures ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ACT. for the fiscal year 1898-09 as the latest sta-Complaint Against Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. tistics obtainable. It shows that the grand total of pupils in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, On behalf of Joseph Schladt, owner of for the year ended July 1, 1899, was 16,738,oremises 1236 to 1240 32d street, Mr. Arthur H. O'Connor, his attorney, has invited the

Just turn around from the Ribbon sale and you can make another big saving-

on those little bits of daintinesses that you are always buying and always paying twice

attention of the District Commissioners to common schools, elementary and secondary, alleged unlawful acts of the Chesapeake was 15,138,715. and Potomac Telephone Company. Prior to population was enrolled in the public ele-mentary schools and high schools. There were 35,458 pupils in attendance in all de-partments of the colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts under the act of the 18th instant, states Mr. O'Connor, the company had maintained on 32d street opposite the premises in question a pole with three cross-arms and insulators adapted to and the mechanical arts under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, in aid of such institutions. The total income of these institutions, distributed among the various states, amounted to \$6,103,016, of which \$1,769,717 was derived from acts of thirty overhead wires. Recently, he claims, the company erected near the same a much larger pole, with eight cross-arms and fiftysix insulators, apparently for the purpose

> The report reviews the school work in the Philippenes, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The total attendance in the Manila schools ls given as 5,700, on September 30, 1899, is given as 5,700, on September 39, 4809, against a school population of some 25,000. In Cuba in March, 1900, there were 131 boards of education, 3,099 schools in operation, with 3,500 teachers and 130,000 children enrolled. In 1800 there had been only

private schools is 169, with a total enroll-ment of 15,490, including a large proportion of foreigners, each nationality having its own teacher.

C. M. Cotterman to Be Director Gen-ereal of Posts in the Philippines.

of the railway mail service, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., has been selected as director general of posts in the Philippines, to succeed F. W. Vaille, resigned. The policy of the department is to permit the incumbent of the office to be relieved after two years' service, on account of the difficult nature of the work, and accordingly Mr. Vaille recently submitted his resignation and urged immediate relief. While not seriously ill, he has been indisposed for some time. Mr. Cotterman has conditionally accepted the office. He has had long experience in the service and is familiar with the work in Alaska and the north Pacific coast, which is somewhat an-alagous to that in the Philippines. The alagous to that in the Philippines. The salary of the director generalship is \$4,000 a year. Mr. Valile has made a good record in the Philippines. His annual report, just seceived, shows a surplus of \$19,000 for the last fiscal year, and the service has been extended and considerably improved. He will resume his old office as assistant super-intendent his assignment to be hereafter intendent, his assignment to be hereafter determined. He is expected back in Jan-

The two opening games of the second series of fourteen in the tournament for the checker championship of the world between Charles F. Barker of Boston and Richard Jordan of Scotland were played Richard Jordan of Scotland were played yesterday afternoon and evening in the city of culture. Both resulted in draws, so that the score of the match is fourteen games drawn and one victory for each man. Barker opened the game yesterday afternoon with the standard 11-15, which by the conditions must be used by each player during this section of the tournament. Jordan answered with 24-14. The game soon developed into the "second double corner." In the evening Barker used 24-14 for his answer and a slow game resulted in a answer and a slow game resulted in a

Government Charters Big Transport. SEATTLE, Wash., October 24.-The govnment has chartered the British steam ship Royalist, which, it is intended, to operate as a United States transport between Seattle and the Philippines. The Royalist is a 7,000 ton vessel. She is now en route from Java with a cargo of sugar for San

1898-'99.

362, of which the number enrolled in the

Twenty and one-half per cent of the entire of supporting an additional number of overhead wires, and on the last mentioned date erected in front of his client's premises and on the same side of the street a large pole, which he is informed is to be connected by overhead wires across 2d street with the new pole above mentioned. where he

200 schools; attendance, 4,000. The expenditures up to the end of March, 1900, had been \$3,500,000, the school fund being taken from the customs receipts, and the estimate for 1900 was \$4,000,000. In Porto Rico for the first term of 1899-

1900 the school enrollment was 15,440 boys, 8,952 girls; total, 24,392; average daily attendance, 20,103; population of the island, 957,779. In Hawaii the total number of public and

SUCCEEDS MR. VAILLE.

C. M. Cotterman, assistant superintendent

Barker and Jordan Still Drawing.

Will Adopt the Metric System. Vice Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort, Germany, informs the State Depart ment that, according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, the Russian government has decided to adopt the metric standard of weights and measures. The ministry of finance, it is stated, is now engaged in con-sidering the time and manner of introduc-

The road to health

Fletcher, W. Va., Feb. 23, 1900.

Engraving.

Your name engraved, with 50 cards print ed from the plate, for

75 cents.

You own the plate. We'll guarantee the work shall be professional not amateurish, as the cheap engraving is.

Let us estimate on your Invitation and office Engraving.

The Best

\$1.00 Glove.

Washington. The success of two

years is convincing we are

adopting the right methods.

Selling the best is bound to win.

These Gloves are all made to

our direct order and by makers

Every pair fitted at the coun-

whose names are worldwide.

ters. Every pair guaranteed.

The Saks French Kid Gloves, in every leading shade, including Black and White

We might

truthfully say

\$1.25 and \$1.35

Gloves for \$1—

for that's what

they are worth.

But they've

never been sold

here for more

than \$1. We've

leaders — in

building the

biggest Glove

business in

made them our

I feel it my duty to write to you to tell you what Wine of Cardui has done for me. When I first wrote you I was discouraged, not knowing that I would ever be any better. My menses had been irregular and plainful for years. I would take flooding spells. I was confined to my bed five months at a time. It seemed like all the blood was drained from my body, although I had two as good doctors as were in the state. It seemed like nothing would do me any good until my niece, Mrs. Wetherholt, advised me to try Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. The first bottle checked the flow. I took four bottles and three packages of Black-draught. I also used one injection of carbolic acid. Let me tell you I feel like a new person. When my menses came it was at the correct time and without pain, for the first time in my life. I have had three changes since, and I go on and do my work, as if nothing were the matter. I think Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught are the best medicines on earth. When I commenced taking them I weighed 108 pounds. When I quit taking the treatment I weighed 130. I thank you for the advice you gave me and also for preparing such a good NANCY E. SKEEN.

WINE OF CARDUI

Could greater praise be given to any medicine than the simple and sincere statement of Miss Skeen? Wine of Cardui brought her back to health when she was so sorely distressed that life seemed a burden. The dragging agony of dirordered menstruation coupled with the terrible weakening drains of leucorrhoea and falling of the womb are almost worse than death itself to a highly strung and nervous woman. For Miss Skeen Wine of Cardui invigorated the weakened and diseased organs, built up the shattered nerves and made her "feel like a new woman." It will do the same for YOU. Any druggist will sell you a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanoga Medicine Co., Chattanoga, Tenn.

REPUBLICANS AT LAUREL.

Immense Throng of Voters in Acad-emy of Music.

pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star. LAUREL, Md., October 24, 1900. The showers of rain which visited this ricinity last night were not sufficient to chill the enthusiasm of the immense throng that filled the Academy of Music in Laurel to listen to speakers of note from different sections of the country. The meeting held last night was under the auspices of the McKinley-Roosevelt-Mudd Club of this place, and it is safe to say that in point of size and enthusiasm displayed it has not been equaled by any other political gathering held in this town for many years. The meeting was called to order promptly at 8:15 p.m., and after a little preliminary business the speakers for the evening were

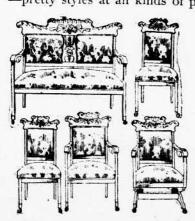
Mr. Sydney E. Mudd, candidate for Congress for the fifth Maryland district, was the first speaker. Mr. Mudd went over the issues of the campaign, touching upon the points which from time to time have been raised by the democrats, and declared that, scare-crow fashion, they were dressed to suit the occasion. Continuing, Mr. Mudd spoke of the enthusiasm of today as compared with that of the campaign of 1896, saying that the present greatly over-shadowed the fight in 1896. The speaker briefly touched upon his endeavors in Congress to secure the new buildings at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the smokeless powder plant, located at Indian Head. In concluding his remarks Mr. Mudd referred to his efforts to secure the public buildings for Laurel, notably a new post office building, for which he introduced a

bill in Congress early in the spring.
Following Mr. Mudd, Mr. T. C. Noyes,
well known in political circles in Montgomery county and the sixth Maryland district, was the next speaker. Mr. Noyes prefaced his remarks by saying that he was not attacking the democratic party, the party as represented by such illustrious patriots as Jefferson and Jackson, but the party as represented by Bryan, which he likened to a moneter with a free silver likened to a monster with a free silver head, a populistic body and a democratic tail, against which the republican party was marshaling its hosts. The speaker traced the growth of the republican party from the days of the civil war to the present party and compared the griss at hand ent period and compared the crisis at hand to that which confronted the nation in 1860. On the subject of expansion Mr. Noyes declared that all the land that came under the flag, either by purchase or under the clared that all the land that came under the flag, either by purchase or under the rules of war, in which our soldiers had shed their life blood in a rightful cause, should be held as American territory. As a proof that the republican party did not stand for imperialism the speaker cited the attempt to nominate Gen. U. S. Grant for a third term, when the great soldier was compelled to stand aside and be content with the two terms he had already served as the chief magistrate of his country, and let another have a chance.

The visit of the democratic candidate for

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comet, he said, the subject was composed of nine-tenths gas. Mr. Noyes said that when the stability of the government is threatened the patriotic democrats always come forward to lend their assistance, and when they could not get to the front, they were afflicted with illness that prevented them from being on the side of the enemy.

were afflicted with illness that prevented them from being on the side of the enemy-such, for instance, as sore throats. Mr. Noyes was roundly applauded at the close of his speech.

Col. Thos, Parrin of Calvert county followed Mr. Noyes and scored the democrats on their agility in switching from one issue to another when they were cornered. The speaker referred to militarism and said that when the country had 800,000 soldiers on its hands, at the close of the civil war, there was no fear of that great army, and now.

democrats were raising a cry that those in authority were trying to have this "im-mense army" so quartered that they could intimidate the working man. The speaker was interrupted throughout his speech by the laughter caused by his witty remarks

Col. Bliss at the War Department. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, commissary of subsistence, collector of customs for Havana, is in Washington, and was at the War Department yesterday consulting with officials dealing with Cuban affairs.

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